

XLVII.—*Descriptions of some new Genera and Species of Curculionidæ, mostly Asiatic.*—Part III. By FRANCIS P. PASCOE, F.L.S. &c.

[Plate XI.]

BRACHYDERINÆ.

Astycus scintillans.

OTIORHYNCHINÆ.

Epizorus, n. g.
— *Simpsoni*.

HYLOBIINÆ.

Dinichus, n. g.
— *terreus*.

AMALACTINÆ.

Exarcus, n. g.
— *Hearseyi*.

CAMPTORHININÆ.

Camptorhinus turbatus.

CALANDRINÆ.

Otidognathus comptus.
— *celatus*.
Ommatolampus stigma.
Sphenocorynus meleagris.
— *rufescens*.
— *conformis*.
— *ocellatus*.
Cercidocerus heros.
Eugnoristus tristis.
Nassophasis pictipes.
Neoxides, n. g.
— *bilineatus*.
Laogenia laticollis.
Tyndides luctuosus.

SIPALINÆ.

Rhina Meldolæ.

Astycus scintillans.

A. oblongus, niger, nitidus; rostro trisulcato; prothorace ad latera elytrisque squamis aureo-viridibus inter granulos numerosos adspersis. Long. 7 lin.

Hab. Sumatra.

Oblong, black, shining, the prothorax and elytra closely covered with minute granules, between them—except on the disk of the former—small brilliant golden-green scales; rostrum with a narrow median groove and a shorter one at the side; antennæ ferruginous, clothed with scattered silvery hairs; prothorax about as long as broad, rounded at the sides; scutellum oblong, spreading out at the base; elytra gradually rounded to the apex, striate-punctate, the punctures indistinct; body beneath covered with minute grey scales and hairs, and much punctured; legs blackish brown, with scattered hairs and setæ; inner edge of the fore tibiæ denticulate.

A very distinct species, with not quite the facies of its congeners. An allied species from Rangoon has ovate elytra, more decidedly punctured and conspicuously longer tibiæ and tarsi.

EPIZORUS.

Characteres fere ut in *Elytruro*, sed scrobes apice profundæ, versus oculum gradatim desinentes et elytra postice haud producta.

The exponent of this genus is a large and striking insect clothed above with small bright golden-green scales in the intervals of numerous minute dull black granules, which, to a certain extent, neutralizes their brilliancy. As in *Elytrurus*, there is a well-marked scutellum. The only specimen I have seen was kindly presented to me by Mr. Simpson, of the Royal Geographical Society.

Epizorus Simpsoni.

E. ovatus, modice convexus, niger, squamulis minutis aureo-viridibus granulisque numerosis indutus; scutello parvo, transverso. Long. 12 lin. (rostr. incl.).

Hab. Salomon Islands.

Ovate, moderately convex, black, above with numerous black granules, the intervals clothed with minute golden-green scales; rostrum stout, flattish, continuous with the head, in front a narrow raised median line, terminating in a triangular smooth glossy space; antennæ terminal; scape extending to the prothorax; the two basal joints of the funicle longest; club narrowly lanceolate; prothorax slightly transverse, rounded at the sides, truncate at the base and apex; scutellum short, transverse; elytra broader than the prothorax at the base, strongly rounded at the sides, faintly striate; body beneath with pale scattered hairs and scales; first abdominal segment as long as the three next together, separated from the second by a slightly curved line; legs roughly setose; tibiæ nearly straight; claws small, approximate.

DINICHUS.

Rostrum subtenuè; *scrobes* lineares, laterales. *Antennæ* mediocres; *funiculis* articulis duabus basalibus elongatis, cæteris moniliformibus; *clava* breviter ovata. *Oculi* parvi, rotundati. *Prothorax* subangustus, lobis ocularibus nullis. *Scutellum* nullum. *Elytra* basi prothorace haud latiora. *Femora* mutica, in medio crassiora; *tibiæ* apice inermes, posticæ corbellis apertis; *tarsi* breves, articulo penultimo subbilobo; *unguiculi* liberi. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus ampliatis. *Metasternum* haud elongatum.

An anomalous genus which I have placed in my collection after the *Hylobiinae*, but from which it differs in its small round eyes, lateral scrobes, unarmed tibiæ, and short linear

tarsi. In facies it has a slight resemblance to certain *Amycterinæ*—*Ædriodes* for example.

Dinichus terreus. (Pl. XI. fig. 7.)

D. oblongo-ovatus, squamositate fusca tectus; prothorace elytrisque tuberculatis, hoc apice bifido; tibiis rugosis. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. Tasmania.

Oblong ovate, closely covered by a dark brown squamosity; rostrum moderately slender, coarsely punctured; scrobes beginning at a third part from the apex, straight along the side, and ending at the lower margin of the eye; antennæ ferruginous, slender; scape clavate; two basal joints of the funicle equal in length, the rest moniliform; prothorax longer than broad, a tubercle on each side anteriorly and two on the disk; elytra about three times as long as the prothorax, each with three or four lines of small narrow tubercles and two larger ones posteriorly; body beneath minutely granulate; legs clothed with coarse greyish hairs.

EXARCUS.

Oculi rotundati, grosse granulati. *Rostrum* cylindricum, arcuatum; *scrobes* margine inferiore oculi terminatæ. *Antennæ* præmedianæ; *funiculus* gradatim crassior, articulo ultimo discreto. *Prothorax* utrinque rotundatus, lobis ocularibus vix productis. *Scutellum* distinctum. *Elytra* elongata, prothorace paulo latiora. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus valde ampliatis. *Pedes* breviusculi; *femora* mutica; *tibiæ* intus versus apicem spinosæ; *tarsi* articulo penultimo late bilobo; *unguiculis* divisis.

In *Amalactus* the scrobes are confluent beneath and the tibiæ are of the normal form; the small claw-joint and its parallel claws are among the generic characters given by Lacordaire, but are of the usual size in this genus. The specimen described below has been a long time in my collection, and is interesting as being, so far as I know, the only Asiatic representative of the group. I have named it after the late General Sir John Hearsey, whose energy in the Indian mutiny saved Calcutta from the fate of Cawnpore—a diligent collector of Coleoptera, one of the few English officers who have taken any interest in that part of the Indian fauna, of which we know so little.

Exarcus Hearseyi.

E. angusto oblongus, nitide ferrugineus; prothorace longitudine haud latiore, subtiliter punctato; elytris striato-punctatis, punctis approximatis. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. Rangoon.

Narrowly oblong, glossy ferruginous; rostrum shorter than the prothorax, minutely punctured; funicle with the second joint three times longer than the first, the remainder transverse; club oval, tomentose; prothorax narrowed anteriorly, rounded at the sides, finely punctured; scutellum triangular, black; elytra more than twice as long as the prothorax, striate-punctate, punctures approximate; body beneath and legs glossy dark brown; tibiæ with four or five short spines on the lower half of the inner margin, in the fore tibiæ the first spine triangularly produced.

Camptorhinus turbatus.

C. anguste oblongus, albo-squamosus, nigro-plagiatus; rostro nigro, basi rude punctato; prothorace subglobose; elytris seriatim foveatis. Long. 4-5 lin.

Hab. North Borneo.

Narrowly oblong, densely covered with white scales, varied with black, nearly scaleless patches; rostrum black, roughly punctured at the base; antennæ ferruginous, club rather broadly ovate; prothorax subglobose, the sides scaly, the middle of the disk black, with a slight raised narrow median line; scutellum oblong, raised, covered with pale silaceous scales; elytra slightly broader than the prothorax, seriate-foveate, the interstices, especially towards the declivity, somewhat raised; legs rather short, covered with white scales, a black ring on the tibiæ; femora with an acute tooth beneath; body beneath covered with smaller grey scales.

This description is from a fresh specimen, in which the white scales clothe the shoulders and posterior portion of the elytra, mounting up the suture; but the proportion of colours seems to be variable. It is a robust species for the genus, with shorter legs &c., the hind femora not extending much beyond the elytra. *Cryptorhynchus notabilis*, Walk., is a *Camptorhinus* closely allied to *C. statua*.

Otidognathus comptus. (Pl. XI. fig. 6.)

O. subellipticus, nitide fulvus; rostrum fere rectum; prothorace basi rotundato, disperse punctato, in medio macula elliptica nigra notato; elytris striato-punctatis, punctis determinatis, interstitiis convexis, subtiliter punctatis; pygidio mediocriter punctato. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Cambodia.

Subelliptic, tawny yellow, smooth and shining; head and apical half of the rostrum blackish, the latter coarsely punctate.

tured, except at the base; prothorax scarcely lobed at the base, punctures very numerous, minute, in the middle an elliptical black spot; scutellum narrow; elytra deeply striate, striæ closely punctured, the interstices convex and finely punctured, each elytron with three round, black, distinct spots—at the base and apex, and an intermediate one near the suture; legs glossy, knees and tarsi black, the rest tawny; body beneath smooth, black, the breast and fourth abdominal segment tawny.

The base of the prothorax is rounded, scarcely showing the vestige of a lobe.

Otidognathus celatus.

O. ovato-ellipticus, supra obscure rufo-ferrugineus, indistincte nigro-plagiatus; prothorace fere impunctato; elytris tenuiter striatis, subtilissime punctatis; pygidio haud carinato. Long. 9 lin.

Hab. Cambodia.

Head remotely punctured; rostrum shorter than the prothorax, glossy ferruginous, except at the base; prothorax finely and sparsely punctured, the base and apex with coarser punctures; scutellum black, the base only punctured; elytra minutely striate and nearly impunctate; pygidium obtuse and finely punctured; body beneath smooth, dark brown; legs glossy ferruginous, the knees and tarsi black, the latter long and very glossy.

Allied to *O. Westermanni*, which, *inter alia*, is a glossy species with a tricarinate pygidium. The colour here is a dull reddish brown, but with indistinct black patches, somewhat cruciform on the prothorax, but with three or four on the elytra, two in one specimen uniting to form a band.

Ommatolampus stigma. (Pl. XI. fig. 8.)

O. elongatus, glaber, niger, nitidus, infra ad latera rufus; elytris subtilissime punctatis, anguste striatis; pygidio apice macula biloba opaca notato. Long. 15 lin.

Hab. Andaman.

Elongate, black, smooth and polished, the sides beneath rufous; rostrum shorter than the prothorax, with two grooves on each side; head and prothorax minutely and sparingly punctured, the latter with a bifid and opaque spot at the base; scutellum scutiform; elytra very minutely punctured, the disk with narrowly linear striæ, the apex and sides velvety opaque brownish black; pygidium with a bilobed somewhat ashy spot at the apex; legs rather short; tibiæ dotted with minute white scales.

The original spelling of this generic name was *Ommatolampes*; but there is nothing in the eye to justify the name. This species will be easily recognized by the spot at the base of the prothorax, as well as the one on the pygidium.

Sphenocorynus meleagris.

S. anguste ellipticus, niger, maculis numerosis annularibus ochraceis notatus; rostro modice elongato, leviter arcuato, basi reticulato-foveato, apicem versus granulato; antennis furfure ochraceo vestitis. Long. 8 lin.

Hab. Sarawak.

Narrowly elliptic, black, speckled with numerous small annular ochreous spots; rostrum comparatively long, slightly curved, the base reticulately pitted, beyond dotted with small granules; antennæ, except at the base of the club, closely covered with an ochreous squamosity; prothorax oblong, nearly parallel at the sides except towards the apex; scutellum small, glossy black; elytra broader than the prothorax, and about a quarter longer, slightly striate; pygidium triangular, obtuse; body beneath obscurely spotted, nearly smooth; femora with smaller spots, hind femora with a small tooth; tibiæ and tarsi with a dense ochreous squamosity.

Larger than *S. pygidialis*, which has a short and nearly straight rostrum. *S. melanaspis* has also a short and stout rostrum, with small scattered punctures, which are nearly obsolete towards the apex, and glossy black antennæ without squamosity.

Sphenocorynus rufescens.

S. anguste ellipticus, sordide rufus, in medio prothoracis vitta nigra notatus; rostro valido, subrugoso; elytris leviter striato-punctatis. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Tondano.

Narrowly elliptic, dull rufous; rostrum short, stout, roughish; antennæ slightly glossy, rufous; prothorax subconical, slightly incurved towards the base at the sides, minutely speckled with ochreous, a black stripe in the middle and on each side; scutellum dark brown; elytra somewhat broader at the base than the prothorax, and about a third longer, finely punctate-striate, the interstices with a row of minute pale ochreous spots, shoulder and side near the apex with a blackish spot; pygidium oblong, obtuse, slightly punctured; body beneath obscurely spotted; legs rufous.

The rostrum in this species is comparatively stout and some-

what roughish, owing, except at the base, to certain large but shallow and irregular punctures.

Sphenocorynus conformis.

S. anguste ellipticus, rufus, in medio prothoracis vitta nigra notatus; rostro minus valido, versus apicem granulato; elytris leviter striato-punctatis. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Philippines.

Narrowly elliptic, rufous, with a narrow black stripe in the middle of the prothorax; rostrum comparatively slender, blackish at the tip and granulate, the base with a shallow longitudinal groove and closely punctured, the punctures obscurely ringed; antennæ—except the spongy part of the club—glossy black; prothorax subconical, scarcely incurved towards the base, and sprinkled with shallow inconspicuous punctures, a clear black stripe in the middle; scutellum rounded, black; elytra slightly broader than the prothorax, and about one third longer, striate-punctate, punctures large and approximate, interstices slightly convex; pygidium triangular, obtuse, blackish, and with coarse scattered punctures; body beneath black, the pectus rufous; legs glossy, dark brown or blackish.

Allied to the preceding, but with a differently sculptured rostrum and conspicuously punctured elytra.

Sphenocorynus ocellatus.

S. anguste ellipticus, brunnescens, nigro ornatus, supra punctis ochraceo-annulatis notatus; antennis pedibusque piceis. Long. 7 lin.

Hab. Formosa.

Narrowly elliptic, chocolate-brown, with black and ochreous stripes and spots above; rostrum rather short comparatively, closely punctured, the punctures ringed with ochreous; antennæ pitchy, the spongy part excepted; prothorax subconical, slightly rounded at the sides, a median and a lateral blackish stripe, the latter bordered with ochreous above, the intervals with crowded, and towards the middle confluent, punctures, bordered with ochreous; scutellum small, black; elytra somewhat broader than the prothorax, and about one third longer, finely striate-punctate, punctures approximate, filled with an ochreous squamosity, except the centre, and smaller than those on the prothorax; the shoulder and apex with a black oblong spot, the former smallest and margined with ochreous, and a narrow ochreous stripe nearly in the middle of the disk; py-

gidium punctured and bordered on the sides with ochreous; body beneath nearly smooth, chestnut-brown, the episterna of the metathorax with a dense ochreous squamosity; legs pitchy.

Allied to *S. rufescens*, but readily distinguished by its coloration.

Cercidocerus heros. (Pl. XI. fig. 3.)

C. (♀) robustus, subellipticus, supra depressus, nigro-velutinus et albo-lineatus; elytris humeris antice productis. Long. 9 lin.

Hab. Penang.

Robust, subelliptic, depressed or flattish above, clothed with a black velvety pile with white lines; rostrum much shorter than the prothorax, compressed, glossy black, except at the base; antennæ black, the funicle scaly; prothorax oblong, two narrow white lines from the apex gradually diverging towards the base; scutellum narrowly elongate; elytra finely striate, the apex of each rounded only externally, the shoulders produced and slightly overlapping the base of the prothorax, the basal margin white, with two or three short white lines on the side and others behind the middle and at the apex; body beneath and legs black, sterna and femora clothed with a delicate white pubescence.

This fine species may be placed after *C. indicator*, but the lobed or projecting base of the elytra will at once distinguish it from any other described species. The prothorax is apparently without punctures; but a strong lens shows that they are present. The description is made from a female; the male I have not seen.

Eugnoristus tristis.

E. latiusculus, niger, opacus; prothorace (♂) parum longiore quam latior, ♀ brevior; elytris in utroque sexu paulo latioribus, sed confertim punctatis. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ –5 lin.

Hab. Madagascar.

Rather broad, opaque black; rostrum slender, glossy, shorter than the prothorax in the male; first and second joints of the funicle equal in length; prothorax almost transverse in the female, larger in the male, rather closely punctured, the base and sides with a border of pale greyish scales; elytra coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices with a row of coarse punctures, a stripe of greyish scales along the suture, passing obliquely to the sides at about a third part from the apex; legs slender; pro- and mesosterna densely covered with greyish scales.

A very distinct species; in *E. monachus* and *niger* the second joint of the funicle is much larger than the first.

Nassophasis pictipes. (Pl. XI. fig. 1.)

N. oblonga, nigra, supra impresso-foveata; femoribus dimidio basali tibiisque rufis. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Ceylon?

Head and rostrum coarsely and irregularly punctured, the latter moderately curved; antennæ black, scape extending to the prothorax, club broadly ovate; prothorax longer than broad, the disk with deep irregular foveæ, the intervals between with a few glossy granules; scutellum very narrow; elytra broader than the prothorax at the base, deeply impressed with oblong foveæ—those near the suture in pairs—the intervals irregularly raised, posteriorly two spots composed of a dull greyish squamosity; body beneath black, sparsely punctured; basal half of the femora and tibiæ rufous.

Nassophasis with the facies of *Sipalus* has an uncovered pygidium, obtuse and nearly vertical, therefore not seen from above. In an arbitrary classification, which seems the only practical one in a family which contains so many polymorphous species as the *Curculionidæ*, I should prefer placing it with the *Calandrinæ*, although, perhaps, its affinity is more with the *Sipalinæ*, to which Mr. C. Waterhouse refers it.

NEOXIDES.

Rostrum rectum. *Antennæ* basales. *Pygidium* horizontale. *Pedes* anteriores longiores; *femora* linearia. *Cæteris* ut in *Megaprocto*.

Zethus has also linear femora and a horizontal pygidium, but then it has a curved rostrum, and, as a secondary character, a linear outline.

Neoxides bilineatus. (Pl. XI. fig. 4.)

N. elongato-ellipticus, niger, supra indumento nigrescente guttatum ochraceo notatus; prothorace utrinque linea ochracea determinata ornato; elytris quam prothorax vix longioribus. Long. 9 lin. (rostr. incl.).

Hab. Sumatra.

Elongate elliptic, dull blackish with scattered small round ochreous ocellated spots above; rostrum nearly straight, dark ferruginous, with several small glossy tubercles; antennæ ferruginous; first joint of the funicle stoutish, the second equal in length; prothorax nearly as long as the elytra and as broad, the disk on each side with a well-defined ochreous line; scutellum rounded at the apex; elytra gradually narrower from the base, each posteriorly with a transverse ochreous ringed spot with a dark centre; pygidium elongate, acute,

with ochreous-ringed punctures, each with a white recumbent seta; body beneath and legs mostly closely spotted with an ochreous pile; the femora armed with a small acute but conspicuous tooth beneath.

Laogenia laticollis. (Pl. XI. fig. 2.)

L. angusta, obovata, nigrescens; prothorace valde ampliato, utrinque rotundato; elytris subcuneiformibus. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. North Borneo.

Narrowly obovate, blackish; rostrum (♂) granulated on each side; antennæ somewhat pitchy; prothorax very broad, the middle longitudinally concave, closely punctured, each puncture filled with a pale yellowish scale; scutellum nearly round; elytra much narrower than the prothorax and a little longer, subcuneiform, striate-punctate, the punctures quadrate and approximate, interstices narrow; pygidium triangular; fore legs longest, their tibiæ bearded internally.

The prothorax is much broader and more rounded at the sides than in the other species, except *L. intrusa*, which, with a much narrower prothorax, has the elytra more nearly parallel at the sides.

Tyndides luctuosus. (Pl. XI. fig. 5.)

T. ellipticus, nigro-velutinus, lineis pallide ochraceis conspicue ornatus; rostro dimidio apicali nigro, nitido; tarsis posticis elongatis. Long. $8\frac{1}{2}$ lin. (rostr. incl.).

Hab. North Borneo.

Elliptic, clothed with a black velvety pile varied with white stripes or lines; rostrum glossy black; the basal half and anterior border of the prothorax crowded with impressed punctures filled with a ring of ochreous scales; antennæ moderately long; prothorax conical, half as long again as its breadth at the base, a broad irregular ochreous stripe on each side; scutellum short, black, glabrous; elytra rather longer than the prothorax, seriate-punctate, punctures rather large, but on the black portion not very evident, the base, suture, and sides bordered with ochreous, and a narrow, flexuous, transverse band of the same colour behind the middle; pygidium black with three ochreous stripes; body beneath black, sides of the sterna ochreous; legs closely dotted with ochreous scales.

A well-marked species, but agreeing generically with the two species recorded by me in the 'Journal of the Linnean Society,' xii. p. 68. A strict application of the character of a straight rostrum leads me to transfer *Prodioctes amaenus* to *Tyndides*, but it has the coloration of several species, scarcely

congeneric, which cluster round *Sphenophorus Dehaanii*, Gyll. My *Megaproctus pugionatus*, for the same reason, must be removed from the genus to which I have referred it, supposing its horizontal pygidium to be, as Lacordaire asserts, a character of generic importance.

Rhina Meldole.

R. angusta, nigra; rostro bifariam denticulato; prothorace reticulato-punctato; elytris striato-punctatis, punctis quadratis, interstitio tertio squamositate ochracea interrupte vestito. Long. 5-7 lin.

Hab. Andaman.

Narrowly oblong, black, a conspicuous stripe on each elytron, and a series of linear spots on the side composed of an ochreous squamosity; rostrum shorter than the prothorax, denticulate above on each side; antennæ median in the male, subbasal in the female, the club broadly ovate; prothorax longer than broad, coarsely reticulate-punctate; scutellum triangular; elytra not broader than the prothorax, striate-punctate, punctures quadrate (larger at the sides), interstices convex, the third with a slightly interrupted linear stripe; pygidium covered; body beneath and legs dotted with punctures, each bearing a pale scale; anterior tibiæ curved, the inner margin not spinose, but fringed with long ferruginous hairs in the male.

This species agrees with the St. Domingo *R. scrutator*, Ol., in facies and in having the anterior tibiæ without spines and ciliated in the male, but differs in sculpture and in having a short broadly ovate club, &c. I owe my specimens to Prof. Meldola, F.R.S., who found them and other interesting forms at Port Blair.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XI.

- Fig. 1. Nassophasis pictipes.*
Fig. 2. Laogenia laticollis.
Fig. 3. Cercidocerus heros.
Fig. 4. Neoxides bilineatus.
Fig. 5. Tynidides luctuosus.
Fig. 6. Otidognathus comptus.
Fig. 7. Dimichus terreus.
Fig. 8. Ommatolampus stigma.